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from the neighboring state of Rhode Island, both woolen and cotton factories came to be important. A picture of 1818 is cited: "In . . . eastern . . . Connecticut the traveller's eye is charmed with the view of delightful villages, suddenly rising as it were by magic, along the banks of some meandering rivulet; flourishing by the influence and fostered by the protecting arm of manufactures" (p. 128. Statistics are presented on pages 137 and 138). The Republicans supported manufacturing and in return received much of their support from the growing laboring population of the villages and cities.

The origin and expansion of Republicanism is proclaimed but not portrayed. Where there was dissent or manufacturing, there was a Republican stronghold. Political success crowned the efforts of years only when the aristocratic manufacturing and banking dissenters joined forces with the humble and poor but numerous laboring dissenters. The final test, which took the form of a referendum on the Constitution of 1818, showed that Fairfield and New London Counties (on the lowland, and bordering New York and Rhode Island respectively) gave the heaviest majorities for ratification, whereas Litchfield, Hartford, and Tolland Counties, comprising mostly agricultural upland, opposed the new instrument of government. New Haven and Middlesex, agricultural lowland counties containing large urban centers, and Windham, a manufacturing and farming section adjacent to Rhode Island, ratified the change by moderate majorities (table, p. 412).

The three maps, showing distribution of dissenting sects and of votes on two critical occasions, are inadequately labeled and can be seen in their true geographic perspective only in comparison with a relief map of the state.

D. S. WHITTLESEY

#### A MONOGRAPH ON LIMOUSIN

ALFRED LEROUX. *Géographie statistique et historique du Pays limousin depuis les origines jusqu'à nos jours*. 207 pp.; maps. Imprimerie et Librairie Limousines, Ducourtieux & Gout, Limoges, 1919. 10 x 6½ inches.

The Limousin was the name of an old province of France lying about halfway between the Garonne and the Loire on the northwestern edge of that great plateau of ancient and, for the most part, crystalline rocks that farther east constitute the Massif Central. The book before us (a revised and much enlarged version of an earlier work by the same author) opens with a very brief account of the physical geography of this region; for more detailed information in this regard the reader is referred to A. Demangeon's excellent article on the relief of the Limousin (*Ann. de Géogr.*, Vol. 19, 1910, pp. 120-149; reviewed in *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 42, 1910, pp. 840-842) and to a study by Paul Castelnau on the relief of the soil of the Haut-Limousin (*Ann. de Géogr.*, Vol. 23, 1914, pp. 80-83). Leroux's main purpose is to set forth the history of the geographical *circumscriptions* or subdivisions of various kinds into which the Limousin has been apportioned from the times when it formed the home of a Celtic tribe, the Lemovices, or, a little later, when it was the *pagus Lemovicinus* major of the Romans, down to the present day when it constitutes the three *départements* of Haute-Vienne, Corrèze, and Creuse. An immensely complicated history this, though it is quite typical of the history of any one of the former French provinces. Two or three striking facts stand out in the confusing story of the evolution of the Celtic, Roman, ecclesiastical, feudal, royal, and republican territorial units: *pagi*, dioceses, parishes, seigneuries, *baillages*, *généralités*, *élections*, and finally *départements* and *arrondissements*.

Of all of these circumscriptions only one has persisted through the ages with no essential change: the diocese of Limoges is the present-day representative of the *pagus Lemovicinus* of the Romans, of the diocese of the early Gallic church, and of the province of Limousin under the *ancien régime*. It is also constantly borne in on us that "from whatever origin they may be . . . our divisions into circumscriptions are (except in a few cases) without any close correlation with the configuration of the soil" (p. 199) and that "we must note as a fact worthy of comment that the linguistic, juridical, and economic frontiers . . . never coincide either with the geographic frontier of the *Pays limousin* nor with any chain of hills nor any course of water" (p. 163). This book will give but little satisfaction to the geographer looking for evidences of geographic controls and environmental influences over the complexities of political and administrative territorial divisions.

Leroux's book also gives us some valuable data regarding other matters: lines of communication, distribution of population, cities, educational and charitable institutions.

The boundaries between the *langue d'oc* and the *langue d'oeil* and between the *pays du droit écrit* and the *pays du droit coutumier*—two lines of much significance in the social and legal history of France—both pass through the Limousin and are discussed in some detail. The book is furnished with several amateurish sketch maps unprovided with scales and of a quality for which even the exigencies of post-war-time publication hardly provide an adequate excuse.

#### ON THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF ASIA

HENRI CORDIER. *Mélanges d'histoire et de géographie orientales*. Vol. 1, 317 pp.; Vol. 2, 322 pp. Jean Maissonneuve & Fils, Paris, 1914 and 1920. 10 x 6½ inches.

Thanks to profound scholarship, immense versatility, and an easy style both in French and in English, Henri Cordier holds a foremost place among the Orientalists of modern times. Among his more notable publications are the "Bibliotheca Sinica" (Paris, 1904-1908), an enormous bibliography in four volumes of works of all kinds on the Chinese Empire, the "Histoire des relations de la Chine avec les puissances occidentales," 1860-1902 (3 vols., Paris, 1901-1902), and the monumental "Histoire générale de la Chine et de ses relations avec les pays étrangers depuis les temps anciens jusqu'à la chute de la dynastie mandchoue" (4 vols.), which has appeared during the last year (Paris, 1920-1921). English-speaking readers, however, know M. Cordier best as the editor of the third edition of Sir Henry Yule's famous "Travels of Marco Polo" (London, 1903).

The present volumes comprise about thirty monographs, lectures, addresses, and book reviews published in French periodicals during the last forty years. Diverse as is their nature and long as was the period over which they date, all of these miscellaneous publications deal in a general way with the same theme, the study of the relations of the peoples of the West with those of the Far East, a study to which M. Cordier has devoted the greater part of his life. In some the immediate problem attacked is small, and the reader to whom the article or review is addressed is supposedly a specialist; in others the subject is broad and comprehensive, and M. Cordier addresses the general reader.

Among the former specialized items several are of interest to the historian of geography; for example a monograph on the route of Marco Polo across Persia written in the light of the recent discoveries of Sven Hedin and others; a bibliography of the Travels of Sir John Mandeville; notes and documents on the beginnings of the Royal Swedish Company in China; and a paper on the expulsion of the Abbés Huc and Gabet from Tibet in 1846 which establishes without peradventure the authenticity of the travels of these two well-known ecclesiastics, upon which doubts had been expressed by the Russian Prjevalski.

In the more general articles, M. Cordier has brought together invaluable material that in most cases it would be impossible to find so admirably summarized elsewhere. Much of this is of significance in regard to the historical geography of Asia, and its publication in easily available form makes these *Mélanges* a uniquely welcome addition to Orientalist literature. In a lecture delivered in 1881 on the occasion of his opening the course on the "history, geography, and legislation of the Far East" which he has given ever since at the École des Langues Orientales, M. Cordier foreshadowed a future *magnum opus* by giving a brief sketch of the history of the relations of the Occident with the Far East from the earliest times. Along much the same lines were subsequent expositions of relations between Europe and Asia just before and just after the time of Vasco da Gama, of British expansion into Burma in modern days, with notes on the progress of exploration in Farther India, and a review of the history of conflicting British, Russian, and Chinese interests in Tibet, which includes a lucid summary of the course of exploration in that vast highland so critically placed between three Empires.

Several articles, biographical and otherwise, treat of the development of Oriental scholarship, research, and exploration. In the discourse of 1881, which we have already mentioned, Cordier pays a warm tribute to his predecessor at the Écoles des Langues Orientales, Pauthier, the famous French sinologue of the mid-nineteenth century and editor of the edition of Marco Polo's travels best known to the world until it was superseded by that of Sir Henry Yule. There are also obituary sketches of Sir Henry himself, a great scholar with whose name that of Cordier is inseparably associated, and of General de Beylié, famous as the investigator and photographer of the Cambodian ruins of Angkor Wat.

Four monographs, however, deserve special mention above all others. The first of these, an extract from the *Révue Historique* of 1882, bears the title "Travaux historiques sur la